



Social Structure of India

Course by: Dr. Heshmat Sadat Moinifar

Subject:

Seyed Mostafa Mostafavi

MA Student in :

Indian studies

Faculty of world
studies - University
of Tehran

**Politics
in India**

Mostafa111.ir

What is politics

- Politics is a process by which a group of people make collective decisions.
- the art or science of running governmental or state affairs.
- It also refers to behaviour within civil governments.
- politics has been observed in other group's interactions, including corporate, academic, and religious institutions.
- It consists of "social relations involving authority or power and refers to the regulation of public affairs within a political unit,
- and to the methods and tactics used to formulate and apply policies.

What is political structure?

- Political structure refers to institutions or groups and their relations to each other,
- the patterns of interaction within political systems and to political regulations,
- laws and the norms present in political systems in such a way that they constitute the political landscape of the political entity.
- In the social domain, its counterpart is social structure.

political structure and social salvation

- Political structure is the most significant part of any social construction.
- Political structure gives direction to social path
- It shows some certain 'nations developing levels' among the others.
- Nations are evaluating with this factor, that what kind of political arrangement they provide for themselves and how they are ruling or how they are moving forward.
- There is a direct relation between political structure and social salvation.
- The nations which suffer from bad political structure, they experience worse conditions in most aspects of their lives.
- As a result, political structure is a determining one now and future of nations and their successfulness depend on their political structure and its working process.

How Indian involve in politics

Indian people involve in politics by own decision and their involvement will be possible when they inter in one of political unit like a political party or syndicates It has a formal process that starts with a formal request in the shape of fill in a membership form and after clearance and acceptation it continues by paying membership fee.

Indian political structures

India as political unit is shaped by two kinds of political institutions:

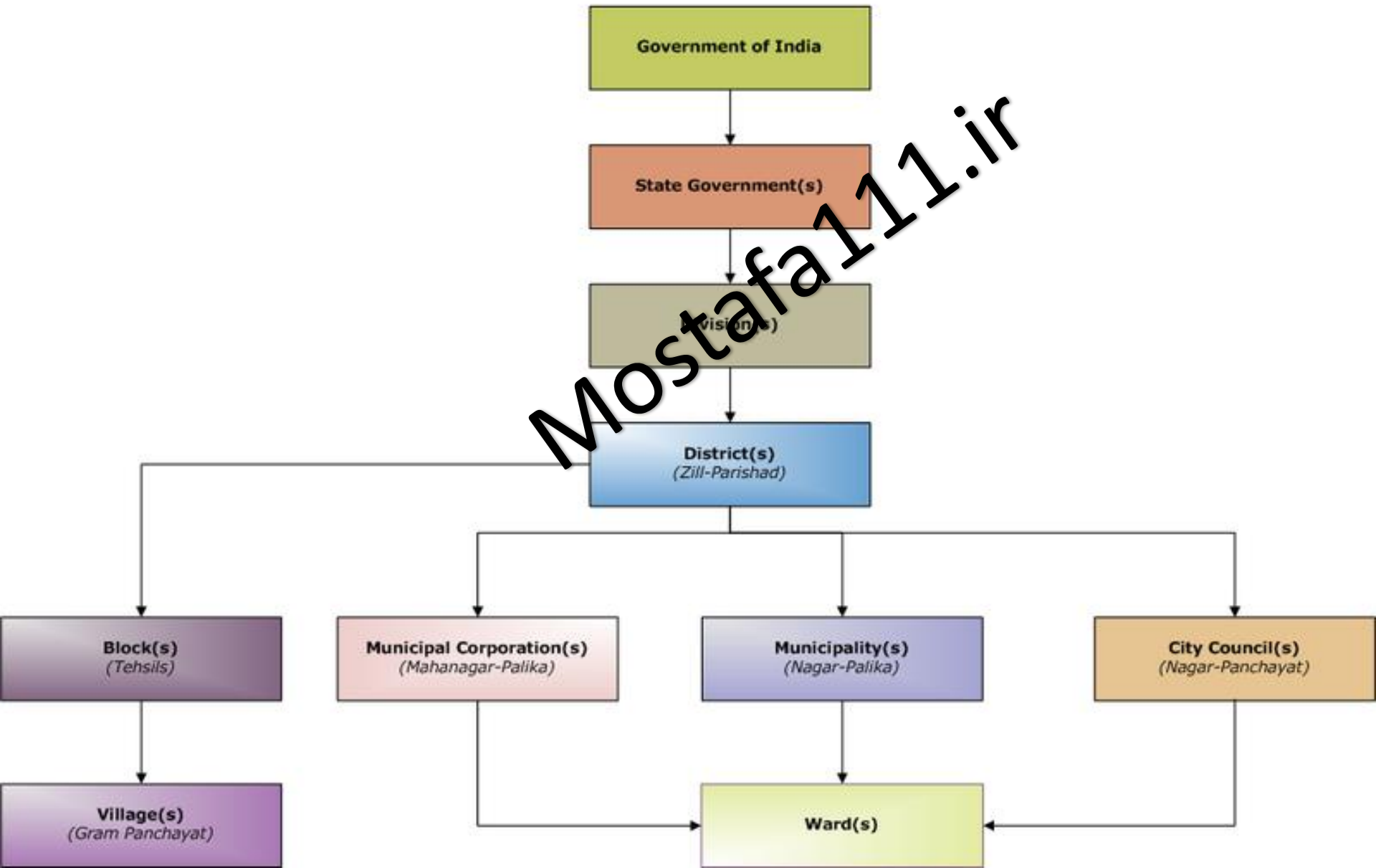
- governmental units
- non – governmental units

Indian political structures (Geographically)

India geographically divided to 30 states and five independent territories that rule by a Federal government at the centre and local governments in states.

Administratively India divided

Administrative structure of India



political structures (Governmentally)

- India is a federal, parliamentary, secular, democratic, social, multiparty, constitutional republic system
- It has three level of governments, central and state governments and local
- Local is the third level of government separately from central and state governments. It contains of panchayats in rural and municipalities in urban areas.
- These people representatives are electing directly or indirectly by the Indian people.

Indian central government



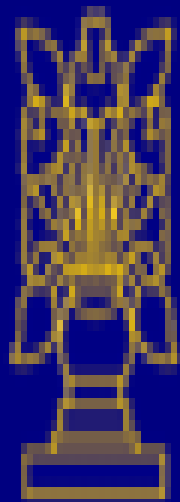
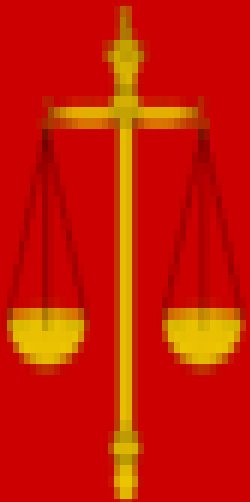
Indian central government

- The central government is runs by prime minister now is Mr Manmohan Singh
- prime minister appointed by lower house or the Parliament of India (लोक सभा Lōk Sabhā).
- The central cabinet including 53 Ministers is appointed by prime minister
- Cabinet approved by lok sabha.
- Prime minister and Cabinet are responsible to lok sabha

Indian State government

- every state they have a state government
- runs by a Chief minister.
- Chief Minister appointed by state parliament or the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha विधान सभा).
- The States Chief Ministers are responsible to their state Legislative Assembly and state's
- cabinet is choosing by Chief Ministers and also approved by their state Legislative Assembly.

India's President



India's President

- India has a president (भारत के राष्ट्रपति)
- she/he is head of India as Nation-state and formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces
- The president is nominate by central government and selected by Indian parliament (Lōk Sabhā + rajya sabha + Vidhan Sabha)
- she/he is the first official and constitutional person in India.
- The president has a governor in every state.

India's Vice President



- Vice President is another important post in Indian political system
- is Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States or राज्य सभा).
- The Vice-President is chosen by a direct vote of all elected members of the lower and upper house collectively.
- Rajya Sabha or upper house has 250 members and every 2 years 1/3 of the total members are electing for 6 years term.
- Now Mr Mohammad Hamid Ansari [8] is the Vice president of India.

UPA (United Progressive Alliance)

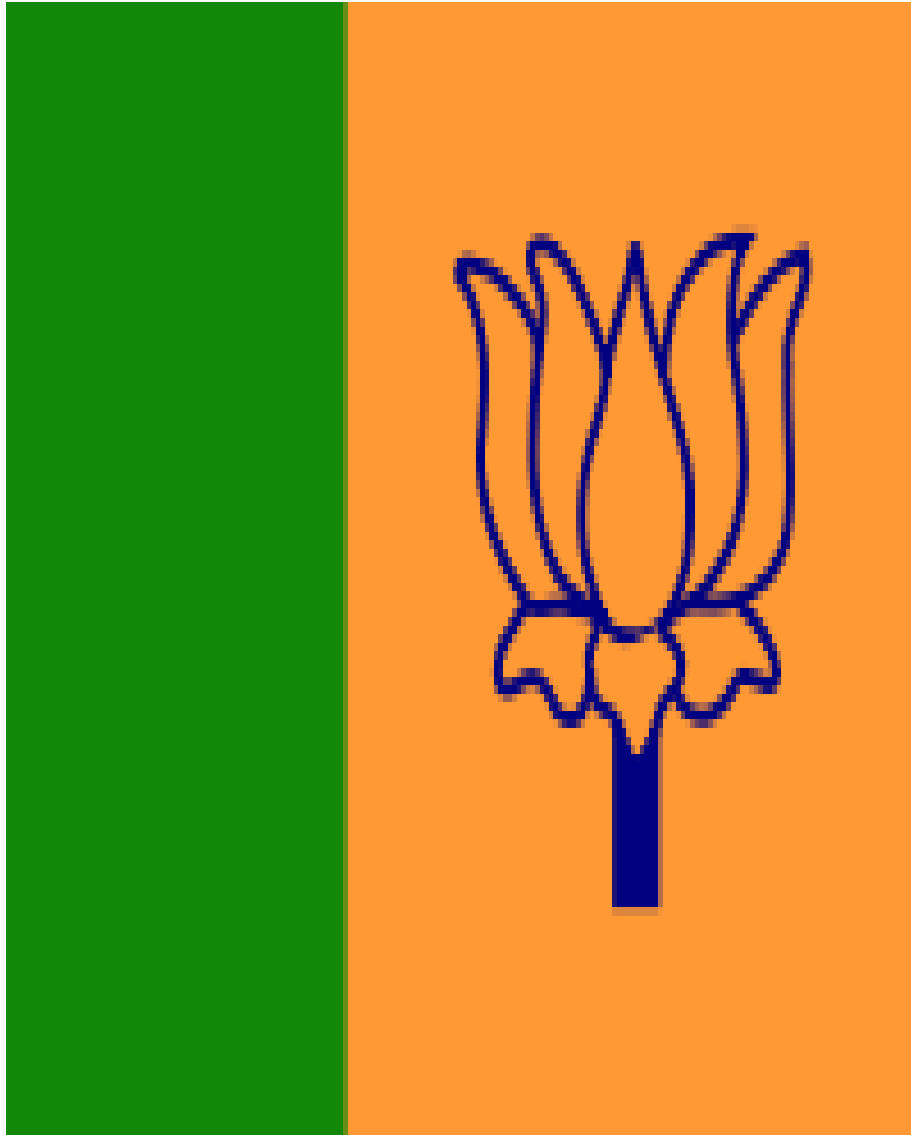


- Now central government is leading by UPA (United Progressive Alliance)
- with the heading of INC (India National Congress Party)
- UPA is heading by Miss Sonya Gandhi (INC leader)
- The opposition is leading by NDA (National Democratic Alliance) alliance is leading by BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party).

Indian Non-Governmental units

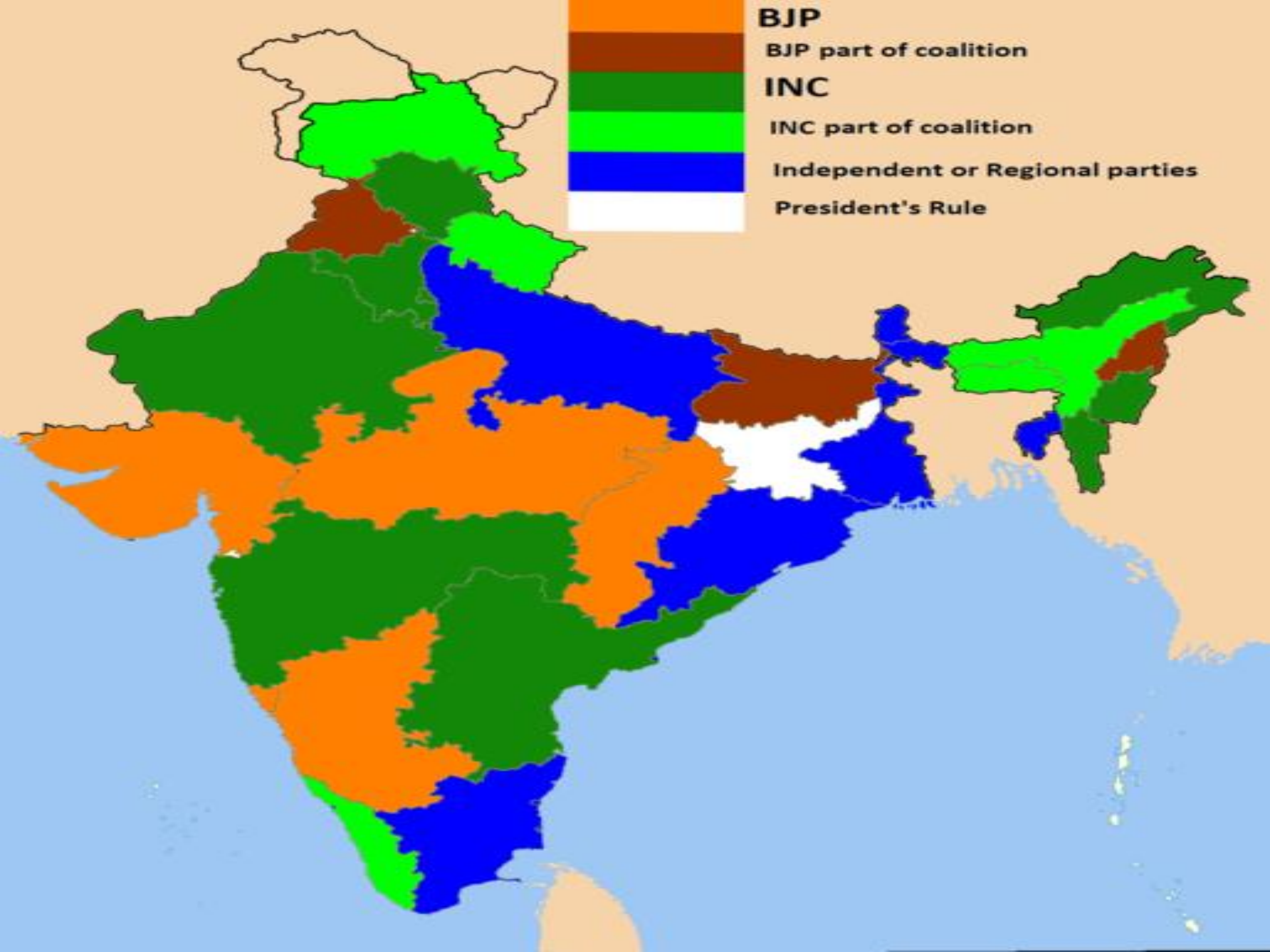
- Election is main factor to motivate political groups
- Election is take place in three level of general election at country level for lok sabha (people's house) and state's level for Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) or local level in Panchyats elections in village or municipals in cities.
- power is divided and levelled from small societies to high level at central government.
- Indian Political structure defined a suitable system based on social, democratic, federal, secular, plural values.
- It provided huge participant of his citizen in this sharing power at all level. Indian people can choose their leader from top to down directly or indirectly.

Two Political Polar in India



Indian Non-Governmental units

- There are a lot of non-governmental unit in India that involve in political process
- non-governmental units facilitate people's political practice.
- Political parties that include a variety of national, states, regional, local parties.
- India as multi-party system at the same time also enjoy two polar party system and the domination of INC and BJP in political battle field with the help of other parties is going on and now is show itself in the shape of coalitions



Six Indian National Parties

- 1- India national Congress (INC)
- 2- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- 3- Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- 4- Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- 5- Communist Party of India (CPI)
- 6- Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)

Other Indian Political Units

- Election Commission of India has registered 408 political parties
- some of them known as state parties .
- Vast variety of Indian political parties, large numbers of NGOs, Syndicates, Organisations, Students unions, Social groups also are active in large scale of subjects and fields.

Concluion

- **Political Structure is considering as one of the most important factor for evaluation every nation's social development now.**
- **Indian political system is one of the developed political systems in the world.**
- **India recognized as biggest democracy in the world and in this regard it has respected and admired by so many world's leaders.**
- **This system works properly and now some parts of Indian political system like election process and its structures are considered as role model for other counters and the latest one is Egypt at present time (Mubarak's presidency) election is suggested to be practical by the help of Indian system.**